

SENATE BILL No. 125

DIGEST OF SB 125 (Updated February 8, 2007 10:48 am - DI 106)

Citations Affected: IC 33-37; IC 35-38.

Synopsis: Collection of court costs and fines. Allows a court to suspend payment of court costs and court imposed fines until a convicted person has completed all or part of the person's sentence. Grants a court continuing jurisdiction over the convicted person until the costs and fines are completely paid. Allows a court to use contempt proceedings or wage garnishment to enforce its order for payment. Makes conforming amendments.

Effective: July 1, 2007.

Dillon, Walker, Steele, Lanane

January 8, 2007, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary. February 8, 2007, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass.





First Regular Session 115th General Assembly (2007)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2006 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

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SENATE BILL No. 125

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

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- SECTION 1. IC 33-37-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 2. (a) Costs in a criminal action are not a part of the sentence and may not be suspended only under section 3 of this chapter. However, if:
 - (1) two (2) or more charges against a person are joined for trial;
- (2) the person is convicted of two (2) or more offenses in the trial; the court may waive the person's liability for costs for all but one (1) of the offenses.
- (b) If a person is acquitted or an indictment or information is dismissed by order of the court, the person is not liable for costs.
- SECTION 2. IC 33-37-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 3. (a) **Except as provided in subsection (b),** when the court imposes costs, it shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the convicted person is indigent. If the person is not indigent, the court shall order the person to pay:

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1	(1) the entire amount of the costs at the time sentence is
2	pronounced;
3	(2) the entire amount of the costs at some later date; or
4	(3) specified parts of the costs at designated intervals.
5	(b) A court may impose costs and suspend payment of all or
6	part of the costs until the convicted person has completed all or
7	part of the sentence. If the court suspends payment of the costs, the
8	court shall conduct a hearing at the time the costs are due to
9	determine whether the convicted person is indigent. If the
10	convicted person is not indigent, the court shall order the convicted
11	person to pay the costs:
12	(1) at the time the costs are due; or
13	(2) in a manner set forth in subsection (a)(2) through (a)(3).
14	(c) If a court suspends payment of costs under subsection (b),
15	the court retains jurisdiction over the convicted person until the
16	convicted person has paid the entire amount of the costs.
17	(b) (d) Upon any default in the payment of the costs:
18	(1) an attorney representing the county may bring an action on a
19	debt for the unpaid amount; or
20	(2) the court may direct that the person, if the person is not
21	indigent, be committed to the county jail and credited toward
22	payment at the rate of twenty dollars (\$20) for each twenty-four
23	(24) hour period the person is confined, until the amount paid
24	plus the amount credited equals the entire amount due; or
25	(3) the court may institute contempt proceedings to enforce
26	the court's order for payment of the costs.
27	(c) (e) If, after a hearing under subsection (a) or (b), the court
28	determines that a convicted person is able to pay part of the costs of
29	representation, the court shall order the person to pay an amount of not
30	more than the cost of the defense services rendered on behalf of the
31	person. The clerk shall deposit the amount paid by a convicted person
32	under this subsection in the county's supplemental public defender
33	services fund established under IC 33-40-3-1.
34	(d) (f) A person ordered to pay part of the cost of representation
35	under subsection (e) (e) has the same rights and protections as those of
36	other judgment debtors under the Constitution of the State of Indiana
37	and Indiana law.
38	SECTION 3. IC 35-38-1-18 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
39	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 18. (a) Except as
40	provided in subsection (b), whenever the court imposes a fine, it shall
41	conduct a hearing to determine whether the convicted person is



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indigent. If the person is not indigent, the court shall order:

1	(1) that the person pay the entire amount at the time sentence is	
2	pronounced;	
3	(2) that the person pay the entire amount at some later date;	
4	(3) that the person pay specified parts at designated intervals; or	
5	(4) at the request of the person, commitment of the person to the	
6	county jail for a period of time set by the court in lieu of a fine. If	
7	the court orders a person committed to jail under this subdivision,	
8	the person's total confinement for the crime that resulted in the	
9	conviction must not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment	
0	prescribed for the crime under IC 35-50-2 or IC 35-50-3.	
1	(b) A court may impose a fine and suspend payment of all or	
2	part of the fine until the convicted person has completed all or part	
3	of the sentence. If the court suspends payment of the fine, the court	
4	shall conduct a hearing at the time the fine is due to determine	
5	whether the convicted person is indigent. If the convicted person is	
6	not indigent, the court shall order the convicted person to pay the	
7	fine:	
8	(1) at the time the fine is due; or	
9	(2) in a manner set forth in subsection (a)(2) through (a)(4).	
20	(c) If a court suspends payment of a fine under subsection (b),	
21	the court retains jurisdiction over the convicted person until the	
22	convicted person has paid the entire amount of the fine.	
23	(b) (d) Upon any default in the payment of the fine:	
24	(1) an attorney representing the county may bring an action on a	
25	debt for the unpaid amount; or	
26	(2) the court may direct that the person, if the person is not	
27	indigent, be committed to the county jail and credited toward	
28	payment at the rate of twenty dollars (\$20) for each twenty-four	V
29	(24) hour period the person is confined, until the amount paid	
0	plus the amount credited equals the entire amount due; or	
31	(3) the court may institute contempt proceedings or order the	
32	convicted person's wages, salary, and other income garnished	
3	in accordance with IC 24-4.5-5-105 to enforce the court's	
4	order for payment of the fine.	
55	SECTION 4. IC 35-38-2-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.13-2005,	
66	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
57	JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 3. (a) The court may revoke a person's probation	
8	if:	
9	(1) the person has violated a condition of probation during the	
10	probationary period; and	
1	(2) the petition to revoke probation is filed during the	
-2	probationary period or before the earlier of the following:	



1	(A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.
2	(B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the
3	violation.
4	(b) When a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition of
5	probation, the court may:
6	(1) order a summons to be issued to the person to appear; or
7	(2) order a warrant for the person's arrest if there is a risk of the
8	person's fleeing the jurisdiction or causing harm to others.
9	(c) The issuance of a summons or warrant tolls the period of
10	probation until the final determination of the charge.
11	(d) The court shall conduct a hearing concerning the alleged
12	violation. The court may admit the person to bail pending the hearing.
13	(e) The state must prove the violation by a preponderance of the
14	evidence. The evidence shall be presented in open court. The person is
15	entitled to confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by
16	counsel.
17	(f) Probation may not be revoked for failure to comply with
18	conditions of a sentence that imposes financial obligations on the
19	person unless the person recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally fails to
20	pay.
21	(g) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition at any
22	time before termination of the period, and the petition to revoke is filed
23	within the probationary period, the court may:
24	(1) continue the person on probation, with or without modifying
25	or enlarging the conditions;
26	(2) extend the person's probationary period for not more than one
27	(1) year beyond the original probationary period; or
28	(3) order execution of all or part of the sentence that was
29	suspended at the time of initial sentencing.
30	(h) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of
31	home detention at any time before termination of the period, and the
32	petition to revoke probation is filed within the probationary period, the
33	court shall:
34	(1) order a sanction as set forth in subsection (g); and
35	(2) provide credit for time served as set forth under
36	IC 35-38-2.5-5.
37	(i) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition during
38	any time before the termination of the period, and the petition is filed
39	under subsection (a) after the probationary period has expired, the court
40	may:
41	(1) reinstate the person's probationary period, with or without

enlarging the conditions, if the sum of the length of the original



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1	probationary period and the reinstated probationary period does	
2	not exceed the length of the maximum sentence allowable for the	
3	offense that is the basis of the probation; or	
4	(2) order execution of all or part of the sentence that was	
5	suspended at the time of the initial sentencing.	
6	(j) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of home	
7	detention during any time before termination of the period, and the	
8	petition is filed under subsection (a) after the probation period has	
9	expired, the court shall:	
10	(1) order a sanction as set forth in subsection (i); and	
11	(2) provide credit for time served as set forth under	
12	IC 35-38-2.5-5.	
13	(k) A judgment revoking probation is a final appealable order.	
14	(1) Failure to pay fines or costs required as a condition of probation	
15	may not be the sole basis for commitment to the department of	
16	correction.	
17	(m) Failure to pay fees or costs assessed against a person under	
18	IC 33-40-3-6, IC 33-37-2-3(c), IC 33-37-2-3(e) , or IC 35-33-7-6 is not	
19	grounds for revocation of probation.	
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SENATE MOTION

Madam President: I move that Senator Walker be added as second author of Senate Bill 125.

DILLON

SENATE MOTION

Madam President: I move that Senators Steele and Lanane be added as coauthors of Senate Bill 125.

DILLON

COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 125, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Page 3, line 31, after "proceedings" insert "or order the convicted person's wages, salary, and other income garnished in accordance with IC 24-4.5-5-105".

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 125 as introduced.)

BRAY, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 8, Nays 0.

